

WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT TO STAY!

WILL YOU HELP US WIN THE DAY?

Industrial Worker

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Whole Number 2

MOSQUITO FLEET SEAMEN'S STRIKE

PUGET SOUND SEAMEN ON STRIKE.
MARINE FIREMEN SCABBING.
STRIKERS FIRM.

Unorganized for the past twelve years and no wage increase for nine years, the seamen on the Puget Sound formed a union on Feb. 6 and with a membership of 400 struck on March 13, demanding recognition of their organization and the following scale:

Deck hands, \$50. per month.
Passenger firemen, \$55. per month.
Small steamer firemen, \$50. per month.
Cooks, \$50. to \$85. per month.
Mess boys and porters, \$35. per month.

The conditions hitherto prevailing were worse than slavery. Twenty-four hours constituted a day's work. A twelve-hour shift figured as a half day for which 65 cents was paid. Nine men were expected to sleep in an unsanitary space 12 by 12 feet in size. The sleep of a deck hand ran as low as 2 hours and never exceeded 5 hours a day.

The strikers have to contend with organized scabbers as well as with the employers and their unorganized scabs. The Marine Firemen's Union, whose members usually work on deep sea boats, is scabbing on the Sound boats, over which the union claims jurisdiction altho' its members work below the scale and it has made no attempt to organize on the Sound.

This scabbing union is incorporated under the California state laws and each member is a \$25. stockholder. The business agent is appointed from San Francisco. There is an attempt on the part of some members to have him allow them to go out with the strikers. The Central Trades Council is said to favor such a move.

It is said that the companies are willing to grant practically all the demand except union recognition.

The strike has made it necessary to ship green land laborers as scabs. The steamer Potlatch, taking the Whatcombs place, arrived in port last Saturday afternoon with a deck crew made up of "cullied gemmen," probably recruited from an asphalt paving gang.

When the vessel sailed up to the Curtis wharf, one of the sons of the sunny South jumped from the deck to the dock with the spring line and stood on the coping of the dock hanging onto the hawser. Another negro on the boat evidently the bo'zo, sang out, "Hey, you! Put de rope ober de post, you cain't hold this big steamship thataway."

Lives of passengers are endangered by the employment of men incapable of doing the work. "Life Boat Tickets" are being issued to the incompetent scabs according to affidavits in the hands of the union.

On account of having to use three shifts on some boats and double the number of help on others, the companies are proposing to raise the passenger rates.

The P. S. S. U. is holding out valiantly against great odds.

MOTION PICTURE WORKERS

When ordered to appear stark naked in the burning sun, with paint rubbed into their skin to mark them as savages, and forced to undergo many other indignities for a pittance of \$100 per day, the motion picture workers of Los Angeles, Cal., went on strike.

Other strikes have followed and a temporary organization, admitting to membership all workers in and about the picture business, has been formed. The I. W. U., the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party and many unaffiliated workers have joined hands in this battle to organize the motion picture workers.

An appeal for assistance has been issued. Funds should be sent to C. C. Shown, Treas., Room 127, 222 West Second St., Los Angeles, Cal., and Secretary Fred Vogt, same address, should be notified of the amount sent.

Several I. W. U. members are on the advisory and executive board of the Industrial Union of Photoplay Workers.

FRESNO A. W. O. MEETING

Preparation for the A. W. O. mass meeting at Fresno, May 6th, is being made by the local committee. Members employed in the magazine mines at Potterville are earnestly requested to attend the meeting. Applications for camp delegate credentials should be in the hands of the committee on or before May 6th.



REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM POINTS THE WAY TO FREEDOM

ONE BIG UNION FOR RAILROAD WORKERS

Would you like to get home an hour or two earlier in the evening?

Would you like to have a half holiday on Saturday?

Would you like to have more leisure time to attend to your own affairs and those of your family?

Would you like to have a 44-hour working week at the same pay you are receiving now?

No worker who is not a candidate for the insane asylum would think of answering "NO" to the above questions.

In fact all workers would like to have better conditions, shorter hours, better pay, and a healthier, happier life; but the trouble is the most of them do not know how to go about getting what they want, and the result is, that although they are dissatisfied with present conditions, they do not know how to remedy them, and many think their lot is hopeless.

But their lot is by no means hopeless, it is the power of the workers to change these things for the better. That is why we are confident that you will give this your most careful attention.

You know or you ought to know that the Railroad Transportation Industry is one of the largest and wealthiest in the world and you, the workers, have produced it all. You lay the tracks, you keep them in repair, you make the cars, the engines, and keep them in repair.

You handle the freight, you do all the ice work, you operate the trains, in fact it took all of you to make possible all of this wealth. But you are not wealthy. There must be a leakage somewhere. Someone is getting all the profits.

A wave of capitalist prosperity is sweeping the industrial centers and reaching the West. It is threatening to engulf the lumber industry. Already the "lumber barons" are preparing to reap enormous profits from the toll of the "timber beasts," the men who cut down the trees who saw them and who turn them into the finished product. The lumber sales managers in their convention in Tacoma on February 2, decided to effect an immediate raise in the retail price of lumber from \$100 to \$400 per 1,000 feet. Further reports of this convention show that the demand for lumber is greater now than it has been for the last six years, many dealers being unable to fill their orders. It will be at least thirty days before the camps start up before enough logs can be furnished to start the mills running. Owing to the exceptionally severe winter this year the camps did not run very much and the lumber cut was much smaller than the demand. As a result the dealers had to draw upon their surplus stocks, which condition gives the lumber workers a strategic position in their fight for more pay and shorter hours, and better conditions, if they are organized to press this advantage home.

The lumber jacks and the mill workers should get busy to regain their lost ground and make great advances. Within the last three years wages in this section of the country in the lumber industry have been reduced 50 cents per day and the board has been increased 15 cents per day, making a total reduction of 65 cents per day. Now is the time to get back what you have lost and more, too. There is no valid reason why the lumber jacks and the mill workers should not receive at the very least \$3.00 per 9 hour day.

The profits made this year in the lumber industry will be enormous. The lumber barons have always reaped great profits, but this year their profits will be greater still, owing to the great demand for lumber and its higher price. Many of the lumber companies have large contracts for lumber with the warring governments of Europe, and many of them are time contracts which must be filled within stated periods. There is no doubt that the camps in the West will be running full blast as soon as weather conditions permit, and, undoubtedly, attempts will be made to speed up the workers in order that the contracts can be filled within the stated time.

In other words, Mr. Lumber Worker, the boss will take advantage of war contracts to make prosperity for himself, and in order to reap the enhanced profits, he will endeavor to have you work harder than ever. He will try to make his camps and mills turn out lumber to their utmost capacity. If he can get you to do two men's work for one man's pay, he will be well pleased with himself and will not trouble to hire extra men.

It is the employer that is getting all the profits. It is he who dictates to you the conditions under which you must work. He is making immense profits out of your labor. The longer you work, the less you receive for your work, the larger his profits and the better for him.

Therefore it is useless to expect any betterment of your conditions from your employers. That is his job. His job is to get all the profits he can out of you.

One of the evils the workers have to face is the evil of unemployment. While you are on the job making the boss rich there are thousands wearing out the soles of their shoes going from place to place for a chance to make him rich. Every worker is continually haunted by the grim specter of unemployment.

The boss won't put an end to unemployment. Unemployment keeps wages down, and make long hours for the workers possible.

It keeps the individual worker from demanding better conditions, when there are plenty of workers waiting to take his place. Unemployment does not hurt the boss. It is good for him. But the workers can put an end to unemployment. They can provide jobs for the unemployed, as soon as they make up their minds to do it.

You can make more jobs for your fellow workers by the simple method of shortening the hours of work. Let us use our arithmetic. If four men are working ten hours, and you reduce their hours to eight, then it will take one more man. Five men working in place of four.

Some of you may think your job is secure. You are skilled, and why should the boss displace you, when he has to have someone

to perform your work. You should worry. Recent developments in the transportation industry should cause you to worry, among them the opening of the Panama Canal. A large portion of the tonnage that was formerly hauled by trans-continental railways, is going by marine transportation, routed via Panama Canal. During the first six months almost one million tons, which would mean the loss to railway transportation of 800 trains requiring the services of a train crew fifteen thousand days, were shipped through the canal.

The railways to overcome this loss in tonnage, and to decrease the cost of hauling to compete with marine transportation, are beginning to electrify their roads. Already the G. N. and Milwaukee have placed in service fifty electric engines, each calculated to haul seven and one-half times the amount the largest type of engines now in use on those roads.

These 50 engines will displace 300 engines, 300 conductors and 600 brakemen. If 50 engines displace 1,200 men, how many men will 1,000 engines displace. Then, Mr. Skilled Workman, where will your job be?

You saw the employer would do nothing for you. You see that only the workers themselves can do anything for the workers. Then it is high time that you get started to amalgamate your strength into One Big Union of all railroad workers.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,
General Secretary-Treasurer,
Industrial Workers of the World.

For further information write to W. A. Gornlund, Sec'y. I. U. No. 600, Railroad Workers Industrial Union, Drawer 56, Hammond, Ind., or Wm. D. Haywood, Room 307, No. 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

LUMBERJACKS SHOULD SHARE CAPITALIST PROSPERITY

Many of the lumber companies have large contracts for lumber with the warring governments of Europe, and many of them are time contracts which must be filled within stated periods. There is no doubt that the camps in the West will be running full blast as soon as weather conditions permit, and, undoubtedly, attempts will be made to speed up the workers in order that the contracts can be filled within the stated time.

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(Continued on page four)

LUMBER WORKERS ARE REVOLTING

CAMP CONDITIONS UNBEARABLE.
NORTH FORK RIVER DRIVERS
STRIKE.

A spontaneous strike against the rotten conditions on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene river started the latter part of March. The strikers were unorganized and preached no demand to the bosses, Irvine & O'Neill. Conditions are said to be as follows: Work 11 hours in icy water, food rotten, fresh meat unknown, leaky tents and bunks, wages only \$3.00 per day.

The I. W. U. in Spokane put out a "picket" in front of the "free" employment bureaus and immediately notified all lumber workers' locals from Seattle to Minneapolis. Lumberjacks are advised to stay away. Since this action the company has been offering \$3.50 per day.

Many of the strikers have signified their intention of joining the I. W. U.

"DUBLIN DAN'S" LETTER

"Dublin Dan" Liston to Be Tried To-morrow.

(Clipping from Butte Miner.)
A complaint has been filed in the justice court of Judge Doran, charging "Dublin Dan" Liston with unlawfully detaining conduct, and he will be tried by the court to-morrow morning.

Liston sent a man to carry a banner in front of the Bulgin tabernacle which invited sinners who attended the tabernacle to visit his saloon, and also displayed banners against alcoholic, infidelistic and hevelal at his saloon.

Dick Brazier, Spokane, Fellow workers—The

and put me on the bus head Jesus Screamer, at right back of my place.

I started a "Wob" packing a sign at \$1.00 per hour, the sign read, "After a Dry Sermon, Visit 'Dublin Dan'."

Well, the mayor took exception to the sign, and arrested the banner carrier, who was fined \$10.00, which he served out at \$2.00 per day. I had made an agreement with the boys who carried the banner that I would give them the amount of the fine providing they laid it out in the "can," but I would not pay the city fine. The mayor destroyed the banner, and then I had a sign 48 feet long strung around the building which read, "As sermons are in vogue, all upholders of law and order are invited to hear mine, entitled 'How Butte's leading citizens destroyed private property.'"

The "bulls" came down and pinched me, and the city council revoked my license. My trial comes up on Friday, April 7th. They are going to try and deport me. It is laughable to hear these guys around here tell about what a criminal I am.

I have lots of time now to feed the pigs, chicks, etc. Don't know whether or not I will be eligible, yet, as I am still employed, but when I am eligible you can always depend upon yours for the O. B. U.

"DUBLIN DAN" LISTON.
348 So. Main St., Butte.

DOMESTIC'S ARE ORGANIZED

The housegirls of Denver have organized under the I. W. U. The fight is on. The employment sharks are advertising in the eastern papers for girl scabs. Be on the lookout for these as. When one appears insert the following in the same paper: "Housemaids and all domestic workers, stay away from Denver, Colo. A strike is on there. The Domestic Workers' Industrial Union, Denver, Colo."

Run this ad as long as necessary—at the expense of the local if possible, as we need money here badly. If not, send the bill to this office. Domestic Workers' Industrial Union, I. W. U. Local 115, Jane Street, Sec. Treat, 404 Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo. I. W. U. Secretaries, please post the above notice in your hall in a prominent place.

PAT CALLAHAN'S LAWYER

An official letter from L. U. 430, I. W. U., Brawley, Cal., states that the local has no further connections with the case of Pat Callahan et al. The appeal for finances in the last Worker should therefore be disregarded. Callahan refused the aid of the local and with the assistance of his lawyer was sentenced to one year in jail.

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as much as the industrial worker



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Jos. J. Ester General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

Application for entry as second-class matter at the post office at Seattle pending.

"The cause of the war is 'business as usual.'"

The Yellow Peril—that's the streak of color up the scissorbill's back.

A little knowledge (of sabotage) is a dangerous thing (for the boss).

Editors receiving this paper are asked to place the Industrial Worker upon their exchange list.

God and the Devil are the only two individuals who seem willing to work longer hours than a farm hand.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

We approach our subject in a subtle way by submitting a substitute for the usual subservient call for subsidy, hoping that subsequent substantial returns will justify the subterfuge.

Our subsistence depends upon a sort of submarine warfare being used to subdue the feeling of submission among the submerged toilers of country, city and suburb, thereby subtracting from the employers' power.

As no subdivided action can subjugate the master class, the reader must subjoin his strength with the Industrial Worker and never subside in his efforts until we have attained the sublime end of creating the substructure of a new and better social order.

Two-bits pays for a thirteen weeks' subscription.

ORGANIZATION.

For those who deny the value of concerted action and who sneer at organization we herewith present the tale of the teamster and his prospective employer.

Answering an advertisement for a competent teamster an intelligent looking young fellow showed up in camp.

"Can you drive?" asked the boss.

"Without a word the teamster shot his whip thru the air and removed a butterfly from a flower without stirring a leaf, made a quick move and snapped off a snake's head, cracked the whip and killed a horsefly in midair, then smiled triumphantly at the boss as if to say "I'm some teamster."

"Pretty good," said the boss. "Now, cut that horse's nest from the limb yonder."

"Like Hell I will," replied the teamster. "They're organized!"

PREPAREDNESS.

Preparedness is a coward's name for militarism. A long campaign by all the radical elements in the United States, and sporadic attacks from various humanitarian bodies, caused the term "militarism" to be a reproach. Now, the armor plate manufacturers, professional soldiers, porkbarrel politicians and dollar-grabbing diplomats, want to serve us the dish disguised by another name. They are afraid to come out in the open.

The feeling against militarism is widespread but it lacks the organization and the economic urge that are back of the "preparedness" agitation.

No numerous are the arguments against the preparedness program that they would fill volumes. Some of them, taken from various sources, are quoted herewith.

The New York Pacificist uses ridicule as their weapon, producing an unanswerable argument in their street display of a prehistoric animal accompanied with the sign:

This is Jingo.

The Armored Dinosaur.

All Armor Plate and No Brains!

This Animal Believed in Huge Armament.

He Is Now Extinct!

The Public, Chicago, shows that \$200,000,000, is the average annual appropriation for army and navy purposes and the amount is increasing. The mildest advocate of preparedness would have the above sum spent on the navy alone. It is impossible to quote the various writers who prove that the U. S. is already spending an enormous amount per capita to complete its resemblance to the dinosaur.

The "No Brains" side of the argument is proven by those who favor preparedness. The Seattle Times is a daily

example, and in the issue of Sunday, April 9, Dr. Eugene P. Hurd, whose patriotism for the United States led him to join the Russian Hospital Field forces, in defending militarism says in part:

"A well-trained soldier does not think for himself. He will fight without a murmur wherever his officer tells him to. The officer knows his soldiers will hold a trench, no matter how hard it is, until he tells them to retreat. The untrained or partly trained soldier does a lot of thinking. He is always on the lookout to see when his side is getting the worst of it. When that time comes he leaves, officer or no officer. To mix partly trained men with well trained men is the greatest mistake there is in battle. Often it is necessary to hold/some part of a line at a loss in order to carry out a well-planned battle. The commanding officer knows he has enough men there to hold the point. Now this is what always happens: When the partly trained men, who still think for themselves, see that they are getting the worst of the fight they retreat, and the well-trained men who are mixed in with them as a matter of habit follow the rest when they alone could have held the gap and prevented the enemy from breaking the line and threatening the flank movement, which makes it necessary for the whole line to fall back in defeat."

This quotation upholds the idea set forth in the I. W. W. sticker "The Military Ideal." It shows that an army must be an autocracy. This idea leads Frank Bohn to say in the March issue of the New Review:

"Democracy and militarism cannot exist in the same place at the same time. Either democracy will break the back of militarism or militarism will eat out the vitals of democracy."

Already the army cannot enlist within 20 per cent of its allotment, altho it publishes misleading advertisements on bill boards and in newspapers and has its man catchers in the slave district of every city. Preparedness, then, means conscription. On this point the Appeal to Reason comments on March 11 and against compulsory service quotes the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Here it is:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The American School Board Journal for March suggests that we reverse the proposed process. Instead of turning men into soldiers we should turn soldiers into men.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in a speech before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, set forth the position of the more advanced trades unionists. He told the committee that the talk of the United States being weak and defenseless has come too soon after the boastful proclamation that we "were 'prepared' to lick all creation." He insisted that the munition makers are the most interested in the preparedness program. Maurer gets to the heart of the situation in these words:

"But I'll tell you the real reason for preparedness: The American capitalists are financing the European war; they are supplying the munitions of war and the methods of destruction. They are not selling for cash but on credit. Millions of dollars worth are today bought with pieces of paper with crooked marks on them, promissory notes, and the banking interests are furnishing money to the manufacturers so they can pay wages and buy supplies. These promises to pay are piling up higher and higher. Some day there will be an end to this European war and then over there in Europe they will get around a table—it's a pity they didn't get around a table before the war broke out—and then they will discuss the question of settlement."

"Suppose, gentlemen, that they decide to hold the munition manufacturers of America responsible. Suppose they refuse to pay the robber prices which American manufacturers have been charging them. Suppose they agree to pay only what things are worth, or perhaps even to repudiate the whole thing. Then a big army and navy would be a good thing for the American capitalist to have at that time. They would like to send us working men abroad as collectors for them. I tell you we refuse!" This is also held by the Western Clan of British Columbia.

From hundreds of other publications arguments can be had against preparedness, but no valid reason can be given for its acceptance.

Let every reader remember the following from "War, What For?" by George Kirkpatrick:

Pledge to the Working Class.

"I refuse to kill your father. I refuse to slay your mother's son. I refuse to plunge a bayonet into the breast of your sister's brother. I refuse to slay your sweetheart's lover. I refuse to murder your wife's husband. I refuse to butcher your little child's father. I refuse to wet the earth with blood and blind kind eyes with tears. I refuse to assassinate you and then hide my stained fists in the folds of my flag."

And after reflecting that the capitalists of this country are busily engaged in selling munitions to the nations against which we are asked to prepare, we might again read the poster, the distribution of which caused the imprisonment of Tom Barker, editor of "Direct Action." Sydney, Australia:

TO ARMS!

Capitalists, Parsons, Politicians,
Landlords, Newspaper Editors and
Other Stay-at-Home Patriots,
Your Country Needs You in the Trenches!
Workers, Follow Your Masters!

MAY DAY ISSUE.

Orders should be sent at once for our May Day Issue. It will contain an exceptionally fine article on the Mormon Church's attitude toward labor, by F. H. Edmond. Other writers will contribute. The number will be extra good. Send your order at once.

CURRENT NEWSPAPER TERMS.

(By HUMPTY.)

Lady: a female who doesn't have to work.
Outcast: a girl who does.
Outcast's husband: the lady.
Bastard: the offspring of the gentleman and the outcast.
Poodle: the offspring of the lady and the gentleman.
Artist: the photographer who accepts sittings from the lady.
Dauber: the painter who draws the outcast's features.
Pettifogger: the lawyer who takes the girl's case.
Counselor-at-law: the one on the other side.
Doctor: the physician who repairs the lady's face.
Quack: the one who patches up the outcast.
Minister of the Gospel: the consoler of the lady.
Gospel sharp: the preacher who advises the girl.
Cad: the man who talks about the case.
Judge: the man who doesn't bother his head about it.
Reporter: the man who suppresses the affair.
Pencil pusher: the one who writes it up.
Socialist: the outcast's lover.
Millionaire friend: the owner of a Ford who once took her out joy riding.
Beauty: the woman the gentleman married, which is proven by showing her picture when she was in short skirts (before she got fat).
Hardened creature: the working girl in question.
Her unchristian friends: those who stand by her.
Society queen: the lady in question (after she got fat).
Beautiful child: the lady's ill-favored son, begotten by her butler.
Ugly brat: the outcast's bastard, begotten by her husband.

SABOTAGE.

By HERBERT MAHLER.

Sabotage is a little word,
Easily said and easily heard,
Expresses much and means disaster,
When properly used against the master.

Sabotage is a thing that's banned,
By labor laws throughout the land.
By rebel workers used for ages
To make the bosses increase wages.

Sabotage can always be used
To gain justice when workers are abused;
Bad bosses, too, are tamed in a day
When a little sab kitten strays their way.

If the strength of sabotage you should doubt,
There are many ways of finding out.
And if you think that this is a lie,
Ask Pickhandle Johnson or Governor Spry.

RANGEL AND DIAZ.

Felix Diaz is starting another revolution in Mexico. It is reported—and not denied, so far as we know—that Diaz has \$100,000,000 back of him, and that this money was furnished in the United States. If this isn't a conspiracy in America to start a revolution in Mexico, then what could it be called? Down in Texas J. M. Rangel is in prison for life convicted on a "conspiracy" charge. It was charged that he "conspired" to go into Mexico and "make trouble," or something like that. Rangel had no money and probably not many friends. Diaz has millions, and evidently very powerful friends. Rangel is in a cell. Diaz is free.—New York Call.

Wharf laborers in Melbourne, Australia, never refused to handle 1200 tons of flour for export on the ground that the local price of bread was already too high.

Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, will be at home in his new summer palace after July 1. The house will cost \$250,000, the garden \$350,000 and the Roman baths \$450,000. Where will you be, Jack?

To gain the rate of wages promised to them when they were hired at Stockton, the glassblowers at Torrance, Cal., struck on March 30. With 400 tons of perfect molten glass ready to be blown they had down their pipes and with the gatherers, snappers and other workers went on a fishing trip. The manager says he is "bitterly disappointed." The glassblowers should have waited until the dull season!

The Mormon Church is said to be responsible for the recent dismissal of Fellow Worker Virginia Snow Stevens as art instructor in the University of Utah. Miss Stevens was very active in the defense of Joe Hill. The fact that she is the daughter of a former president of the Mormon Church made no difference. To Joe Hill's murderers the ties of blood are stronger than those of religion, and their hands are all stained alike.

From the manner in which the lawyers are dropping the defense of David Caplan alleged dynamiter of the Los Angeles Times building, it looks like a case of rats deserting a sinking ship. We hope that Caplan's case is not a sinking ship, but it is quite evident that lawyers are rats!

Censorship is not a matter of nationality. That has been excluded from the Canadian mails; so also has Tyomies, the Finnish Socialist paper, and now the U. S. postal authorities are trying to deny the Mexican paper, Regeneración of Los Angeles, further admission to the mails.

THE BONDAGE OF LIES.

By B. E. NILSSON.

We received our first ideas or impressions of the world in which we live while we were young, and we got very little from experience, that we got most of our information second-hand; we were told a lot of things by the older people around us.

Our brains were almost blank to begin with. They were not filled with ideas and beliefs and memories as they are now. But we were handed a vacuum, and we were in a hurry to fill our brains with something. And we had plenty of assistants. Parents, preachers, teachers and all other good people who knew us brought us every old idea they had, whether or not they believed themselves. And we swallowed everything that was handed to us—as children would—the most impossible stories of gods and ghosts and goblins were as readily accepted as the simplest every day facts.

We had no discrimination. That came when we had accumulated quite a lot of what we supposed to be facts and when we discovered some contradiction in the information we had received. For example: Mother told us about Santa Claus, and my brother said there was no Santa Claus. Of course, one of them must be wrong. We decided in favor of Santa Claus, for the time being, because our love and respect for mother was stronger. We felt sure she wouldn't lie. Big brother was more likely to do that.

The power to reason developed slowly by repeated efforts to decide which one of two conflicting statements was true. The first efforts were feeble and inefficient. We had such poor and unreliable material to work with. Every idea or belief that had been implanted in our minds had to us all the appearance of proven fact, and retained that appearance until it was proven otherwise. Someone had frightened us with the bogeyman, and that bogeyman entered as a factor in our reasoning processes until it was proven to our satisfaction that bogeymen are made of hot—and poisonous—air.

Our parents—for their own convenience and comfort—implanted in us every fear they felt themselves. If they had religious fears it was their religious duty to make us feel those fears also. They sought to win the favor of whatever gods they believed in, by arousing our sense of fear, and by filling our minds with their beliefs.

Parents are legally responsible for the actions of their children. Our parents therefore taught us to fear and respect the law.

Whatever we saw, however good or bad, natural or supernatural, real or imaginary, that parents fear, they must instill that same fear into their children. That is how our minds came to be overcrowded with ideas and beliefs that are of no earthly use to us. And they are hard to get rid of. Children accept a new idea without much trouble but we grow up people can't find room for a new idea without first getting rid of an old one. That is why we are so slow to learn. Those old beliefs are dovetailed and cemented together in a solid mass. Each one of those beliefs is supported by all the rest.

Take the belief in the "Divine rights of kings," as an example. The king is part and parcel of the aristocracy. You can't question the rights of the king without questioning all the sacred rights of the aristocracy. And whatever supernatural power you believe in has permitted kings and aristocrats to exist. Therefore, to repudiate the king is to deny your god.

Of course, all that is changed—in countries where there are no kings or aristocrats.

But don't the same thing hold true in regard to the great overlords of industry?

And then—we believe property rights to be sacred. If I, by a lifetime of hard labor, have accumulated enough money to buy a second-hand car, and another man, who has done no work, has earned enough to buy a thousand miles of railroad, is not his legal title of the same kind as mine, and are not they both sacred? And are not the legal titles to property of our institutions? How then can we repudiate the rights of our industrial monarchs without disturbing all the intellectual junk we have gathered and stored away?

It is easy to put a roll of blankets into an empty trunk, but did you ever try to put a roll of blankets in a trunk that already is full?

The modern working class some day must take and hold the industries. Even now we are laying the foundation of a new society amongst the crumbling debris of the old society. But we have another—and in my opinion a greater task before us. We must throw off and destroy that burden of lies and traditions and superstitions which has been piling up on us since the dawn of history. We must free our minds from a bondage of lies.

The artist who paints a modern general in the hour of his victory will have to paint him at the telephone—Birmingham Age-Herald.

What is the difference between a scissorbill who sits around all day playing solitaire and a spittoon flosser.

Obstacles.

Bane of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth. Makes slaves of men, and of the human frame.

A mechanized automaton.

— Shelley.

THE I. W. W. AND THE A. F. OF L.

By T. F. G. DOUGHERTY.

Some months ago Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is alleged to have made the statement "the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. have the same object, but differ as to tactics." Gompers may not have made this statement but it sounds like him. It is only another way of saying what Gompers and other A. F. of L. officials have been proclaiming since the I. W. W. first appeared: that the I. W. W. is a dual organization and therefore unnecessary.

When the I. W. W. was launched, nearly all A. F. of L. officials ridiculed the revolutionary organization unmercifully. They laughed at the few social revolutionists who clearly perceived the imperative necessity of organizing the working class into One Big Revolutionary Industrial Union, having as its object the economic emancipation of the working class.

When ridicule did not kill the I. W. W., it was ignored by the giant "intellectuals" of the A. F. of L. when Gompers went to Europe a few years ago his last words prior to his departure were that the I. W. W. was dead.

Since ridicule and silence failed to bury the I. W. W., many A. F. of L. officials, traders, unionists and others, either consciously or unconsciously, aided the capitalist in a vain effort to stifle the revolutionary working class union. These alleged working men and working women actively assisted in a campaign of misrepresentation and slander against the I. W. W., that for lies and frame-up and vicious malignity has never been equaled.

But the I. W. W. would not down, and this, the re-appearance of the Industrial Worker, is another evidence of its growing power and influence.

Gompers' Mistake, Craft Unionists.

If Gompers is familiar enough with the I. W. W. to know that its tactics differ from those of the A. F. of L., then he certainly has similar knowledge of the object of the I. W. W. Being president for years of an organization with which most of the trades unions of the country are affiliated, he should know the object of trade unionism. Gompers knows that there is as much difference between the object of the I. W. W. and that of the A. F. of L. as there is in the tactics of the two organizations.

Assuming that Gompers was correctly quoted, his statement can be looked upon only as another attempt to mislead trade unionists and stop them from learning the form of organization, principles and object of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism—a result devoutly to be wished by those whose immediate material interests are best served by keeping the workers divided along lines of craft or trade unionism.

However, there is an increasing number of trade unionists who are doing their own thinking, who resent the belittling of their intelligence and the bossism of their alleged "superior officers."

Functions of the A. F. of L.

Many people think that the only function of the A. F. of L. is to pass meaningless resolutions and decide jurisdictional quarrels resulting from clashes between trade unions over control of work in the same industry. But the main object of the trade union is to secure high wages and better working conditions for its members, at least that used to be the main object.

The membership of a trade union is limited to workers engaged in a certain craft, or trade. There may be a dozen or more trade unions in an industry. The trade union has jurisdiction over all workers engaged in the trade, no matter how many or how few, or in what industry they may be employed.

The object of a trade union is to promote the interests of that particular group as the members deem best, irrespective of other groups in the same industry. Thus we see one trade union in an industry on strike with other unions in the same industry.

The trade union is founded on the wages system, accepts it as final; believes in a "fair day's work for a fair day's wages," and in alleged "identity of interests" between employer and worker. The object of the trade union is to secure wage increases, not to do away with the wages system.

The highest ideal of the average trade unionist is a steady job at "good" wages. He does not realize that he is an exploited wage slave, and that the wages he receives are a small portion of the total value his applied labor power produces. The boss hands back as little as possible and it is up to the worker to keep in normal producing shape. The trade unionist has no vision, no ideal of a new society founded upon an association of equals wherein all will have security in the material means of life. He is ignorant as to his slavery.

When the trade unionist asks for an increase in wages it is not with the purpose of retaining more of the values his applied labor power produces. His reasons are the increased cost of living or that the employer has been doing a good business, therefore can afford an increase. When the trade unionist asks for a shorter work day he produces all sorts of statistics to prove to the employer that the worker can produce as much more in the shorter time than in the longer day.

Craft Unionism is Reactionary.

The efforts of the trade unionist to gain his object, namely, react on him; he travels in a circle. He get an increase in wages or a shorter work day, then he works harder, produces more, and loses as much or more than he gained. This, with development of machinery and new processes, constantly increases the number of trade union-

ists who are unable to get work at their trade and do not participate fully in the benefits of their union—that is a steady job at "good" wages. The object of the trade union, so far as the worker is concerned, is not realized.

When wages go up, profits go down, and the employers endeavor to make up this loss in various manners. One way is to take it out of the unorganized, unskilled workers, who are not eligible to membership in the trade unions, but whose labor is just as necessary in the profits as is that of the organized workers. In many instances trade unionists benefit at the expense of the unorganized workers.

An important thing for the capitalist mind to trade unionist to consider is: you cannot raise wages to the point where profit disappears for the capitalist class and still have the wages system. Commodity production and "free" wage labor are the foundation of capitalism. The worker must consciously prepare to substitute another economic system in place of capitalism. That is not the object of the trade union. The trade union is not a revolutionary organization based upon capitalism. It is not revolutionary.

Objects of the I. W. W.

The I. W. W. is revolutionary. It is a class and not a group organization. Its object is to do away with the wages system.

The I. W. W. seeks to organize all workers in each industry, not as carpenters, painters, machinists, etc., but as workers, doing away with the craft or trade terms and artificial divisions and distinctions by which the workers are divided into warring, antagonistic groups. The local industrial union is the cell of the new society that the worker must consciously create.

When the I. W. W. demands more wages for all workers in an industry, it is for the purpose of retaining more of the values, their applied labor power produces, not as wages applied labor power produces, not as wages per se, but as a means to do away with the wages system.

When the I. W. W. demands a shorter workday for all workers in an industry, it is for the purpose of lessening exploitation, and of compelling the employer to use more workers, thereby decreasing the number of unemployed, thereby making it easier for the employer more wages and better working conditions for all workers in an industry.

The I. W. W. is well aware that it cannot accomplish the overthrow of capitalism out of hand, or at one fell swoop as its opponents intend. It knows that it can only move as fast as intelligently organized revolutionary workers are developed. If the I. W. W. had the power to inaugurate a general eight-hour workday tomorrow, it would do so; and if it had the power to inaugurate a six or a four hour workday, it would do so.

The best method of finding out what the I. W. W. is and what it seeks to accomplish is to attend its propaganda meetings and read its literature. The way to begin is by subscribing at once for the Industrial Worker, the organ of the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World, whose motto is "An injury to one worker is an injury to all workers," and which states that the "economic emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious act of the workers themselves."

UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURE.

"How many head of live stock you got on the place?"

"Live stock" echoed the somewhat puzzled farmer. "What if I've men by livestock? I got four steam-tractors and seven automobiles."—Judge.

We bet the bank houses were full of live stock!

WAKE UP, YOU WOODSMEN!

The Northwest woods are opening up and the masters will be prosperous this year. But how about you? Will you remain in the same old rut you have been in for years? Burn wages, burn grub, long hours and rotten work conditions. These will not help you unless you organize in One Big Union and force the masters to give you some of this prosperity.

Better wages, good board, shorter hours and a good place to sleep are yours for the asking. There is no doubt that you want them, but have you guts enough to demand them? Yes or no, which is it? It is up to you. To get these things you must organize in the One Big Union of Forest and Lumberworkers of the I. W. W.

Thos. Whitehead, Sec'y L. U. 432 208th Second Ave. So., Seattle, Wash.

B. E. Nilsson, Sec'y L. U. 93 125 N. Fifth St., Portland, Ore.

Richard Brazier, Sec'y L. W. O. Branch, 115 N. Brown St., Spokane, Wash.

Sec'y L. U. 318, 110 14th St. So., Tacoma, Wash.

CLOSER COMMUNICATION.

We need a closer means of communication to keep pace with any revival of industry on the Coast. Without communication there can be no organization. We have learned from experience that communication is a matter of time until we lose track of what we are trying to accomplish. More than one strike has failed because the bosses had all the telephone wires in their control.

The old Worker was a good booster for the working class, but was tainted by the capitalist class and bloodcurdled. Let the Industrial Worker be with us once more in the same old spirit that urged the toiler to do something in his own interest instead of to the advantage of the boss.

Closer communication is the keynote of working class success.

J. C. CONAHAN.

JOB ITEMS.

Portland, Ore.—The O. W. R. and N. S. spending three or four million dollars relaying steel and blasting track between Portland and Huntington. New railroad work is being carried on at Riverdale. A cut-off is being built at Coyote. There is a great demand for men in the saw mills and log loading camps and plenty other work is to be had, generally speaking. Conditions in O. W. R. and N. S. camps need improvement. Wages are \$175 for 10 hours and board is on the bum. About 3,000 men working on these jobs. Here is a good opportunity for real constructive work. Members of Portland locals should get busy building a strong organization.—P. Stock.

Northport, Wash.—Low of work at Northport 180 miles north of Spokane, at \$275 to \$350 for eight hours common labor.—Mat K. Fox.

Pasco, Wash.—There is a big river drive on the Yakima River. River drivers are reported to have won \$400 a day thru a recent strike.

Seattle, Wash.—Jim Hill is about to open a two million dollar job in the Cascade Mountains building up the snow sheds. The contract is let to Grant & Smith, contractors. The first shipment left here on April 8. Wages \$225 a day, board \$50.

Spokane, Wash.—There is some demand for section laborers, mostly for Austrians, Greeks, Bulgarians and Italians. A few signs are out for Americans. The wages have increased from \$150 to \$175 per day and will go higher.

St. Maries, Idaho.—Milwaukee Lumber Co. and other camps are opening up. An employment ticket is needed to get on the job. Wages are \$225 in camps. There is an increase from 25 to 35 cents per day in saw mills, but no raise in the woods, as lumberjacks are plentiful. Conditions are rotten. Men are kicking. Elk River and Spirit Lake mills running night and day shifts.

Karbell, Cal.—Wages in yards at Karbell are 17½ cents per hour, board (rotten) \$180 per month, hospital fee \$100, room \$100 per month, lights \$100, guide book to stack lumber 25 cents.—M. B. Butler.

Folsom, Cal.—The bat bitten walked to the big dredge of the Natoms Gold Mining Co. about five miles from Folsom and scared the dredge so badly that it lost its balance. It will cost about \$75,000 to put it right again and about \$150 men will be employed for the next four months. Wages—\$250 for 9 hours, board 75 cents. Get on this job, if possible.

Omaha, Neb.—The Rock Island railroad is shipping section men at \$175 a day and increase of 25 cents. The Soo railroad has raised wages from \$135 to \$175 per day in North Dakota.

Ashland, Wis.—The last of April will see great activity in the steel industry. Much work will develop in this part of Wisconsin and on the Iron Range in northern Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Employment agents are advertising for men for the Calumet mines at \$285 to \$340 per day, and for farm workers for the Dakotas at \$35.00 to \$40.00 a month. The papers advertised for men for the harvests of Kansas and Oklahoma. It is said that C. L. Green will again take charge of the Federal Employment Bureau at Kansas City and try to flood the harvest fields with men.

Benidji, Minn.—The camps are breaking up and the drive is starting. Wages should be at least \$300 a day and board. After the drive work will start in the saw mills.

Bisbee, Ariz.—A four-day strike of Mexican miners in Don Soutte at the White Trail Desert mine won a raise of 50 cents a day.

Butchers and meat cutters demanded a 10% increase and 1½ hours for dinner, and were successful. Their wages are now \$110 per month.

Walter Douglas has to divide with his mudiggers, \$5.35 for machine mucker, mucker \$5.10; blacksmith \$6.25, timberman \$5.60, making this the best paid class in the country. All wage slaves should be getting as much or more. To help bring this about—join with me.

Devils Glide, Utah.—Railroad work on the U. P. line has opened. There are four or five tunnels to bore. Steam shovel men, skimmers and muckers will be needed. Ten-hour day, wages \$200. Workers from the west get off Ogden, take the U. P. to Castle Rock, 56 miles east. A good chance to line up rebels.

Fresno, Cal.—Work starts soon on Power House No. 2, San Joaquin Light and Power Co., in Crane Valley, 45 miles from Fresno. Job will last six months. Members on the job will be 100. Commencement will be in the fall. The U. P. Co. has the Fresno installation. Power house machinery will be installed late in the summer.

The Madera Sugar Pine Co. and the Hummel-Bennett Co. are getting ready for a heavy lumber cut this year. Improvements are now starting.

Very Appreciate.
The following ad appeared in the Victoria (B. C.) Daily Colonist:
"Think of Miss Cavell, the Lusitania, and the Arizona, then stop thinking and join the 88th Central Postal Directory. Your King and Country need you."

BUMPS AND BOOSTS.

Reading, Cal.—The new edition of the Industrial Worker arrived today. It is O. K. The boys are tickled to death to realize that once more we have a paper of our own on the Coast. The Worker was fine, but all hands should make it better.

Spokane, Wash.—Send an additional 100 copies of the Worker. The first issue arrived in good time and everybody speaks well of it. We are satisfied that the Worker will find a long felt want and we will do our damndest to keep in the field. We hope the paper will be a success. A subscription list of 100 copies ordered, and prospects bright for the "Oliver Twist" act being performed for the third time.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The first issue of the Industrial Worker is a good one and such a paper is badly needed. We cannot compete with the newspapers, but we can support a purely propaganda paper and we hope the Worker will remain such.

Webb City, Mo.—Just a line of appreciation from this point of the "finishing line." Local 603 wishes you well. The Metal Miners and Smeltersmen will lend you all the support possible in broadening the scope of your activity. We ask nothing in return but your best efforts, which of course will be given, else why have you started the Worker?

Fresno, Cal.—The Industrial Worker has a fair sale among the slaves of Fresno. The local membership agree that the paper has a snap about it that counts.

Up to the time of going to press there has been no adverse criticism received of our first issue. Subscriptions and bundle orders have been rather better than we anticipated. We guess we'll grow!

PUTTING ONE OVER.

The grouch was dissatisfied with the letter which his stenographer presented for his signature. He signed, but made her put it back into the machine and add: P. S.—Dictated to a poor stenographer.

She folded the letter and put it in the envelope but no sooner was her employer's back turned than she took it out and added: P. S. No. 2.—The reason I am so poor is because he pays me only \$6 per week.—Collier's.

PANCNER WANTS NAMES OF REBELS.

Please send me names and addresses of members and sympathizers in and around Marshallfield and Brandon, Ore., also around Canyon City, Scotts, Willis, Fort Briggs, Cal. etc.

We want One Big Union of lumber workers in California for job control; we need men with ability to act as camp delegates, branch secretaries, public speakers and organizers.

If you believe in job control and the freedom of Ford and Suhr, let us hear from you at once.

JOHN PANCNER,

District Organizer,

Box 533, Eureka, Cal.

ONE MORE CHANCE.

"Well, we have exhausted reason, logic, common sense and justice. What more can we do?"

"I guess we'll simply have to go to law."—Life.

HELP LINE UP THE WORKERS.

Industries in the East are running day and night, especially the munition factories. More iron ore will be shipped from the head of the lakes than ever before. Navigation on the lakes will open earlier than usual.

Work has opened up in the Middle West, with good prospects for a large demand for men by the 15th of April.

With the metal trades, textile and steel mills, and several other industries busy; with "Uncle Sam" recruiting the other dead timber to fight for their (?) country; with all men working in the East and immigration greatly decreased, this should be a banner year for the Wobblies, and especially for the floater, or migratory worker, from Minneapolis to the Coast.

What do you say, fellow workers, to preparing ourselves for the spring drive and coming back this fall with a strong organization and a big stake. To do this every member of the I. W. W. who understands the principles of the organization should take out credentials from his respective local and help line up the men who are unorganized. Don't wait for George to do it! The A. W. Q. do good work last summer in the harvest belt, but we need your help in the West. We are all floaters, working in the harvest, the woods and on construction work.

Since the fake union on the Coast is dead and buried, why not turn your galling gun on your 42 centimeters on the lumberjacks and construction workers? Surely you can increase wages from 50 cents to \$1.00 per day and shorten the hours.

Of course we believe in preparedness, so let us drive the wedge. Let us turn our submarines on every worker who carries no red card, and refuse to take out one. Treat him as contraband of war.

FRED WEGNER,

L. U. 400, Del. 122.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

John Pancker is speaking to crowded street meetings in Portland, Ore. The slaves are showing a hungry interest. Local 181 is on its feet again.

Harry Lloyd is holding successful street meetings in Portland, Ore., with large attendance and good literature sales.

Fellow workers Bates and Jerry J. McCarthy were recently sentenced to five years in jail on a framed-up charge at Bismarck, N. D.

Thirty days' imprisonment was the sentence given to the workers who were arrested some time in February at Ames, Ia.

A strike is on at Pullman, Ill., and 300 Lithuanians have joined the I. W. W. Strikers of other nationalities are proposing to do likewise.

SOME CLASS TO THIS BOOST.

Spokane, Wash., April 2.—Fellow Worker Editor:—The first issue of the Worker is sure a dandy. I won the prize put up by Local Union 602, Los Angeles, in the raffle and have turned it over to the secretary here with the understanding that it will be raffled again for the benefit of the Worker.

Yours for Ours,

MAT K. FOX.

A FISHY KIND OF UNIONISM.

Pete Gill is the quietest agent of the Puget Sound Seamen's Union. He is secretary of the Salmon Fishermen's Union. He is secretary of the Halibut Fishermen's Union. A Cod Fishermen's Union is being formed, which will nearly complete the list of Sucker Fishermen's Union. Pete will probably be secretary.

A salmon fisherman cannot fish for halibut or cod without joining the other unions, and vice versa. No transfers are allowed.

At the April 15th meeting of the Seattle Central Labor Council the Marine Gas Engineer's Union was denounced by Gill for allowing its members to scab on the striking fishermen. The delegate of the Steam and Operating Engineers' Union said his international would take up the matter. No report is given of the action of the 47 other varieties of engineers.

The wage the A. F. of L. is engineered makes it a fishy kind of unionism!

Direct Action means to get a Little Red Sub Book and hustle subs for the Industrial Worker instead of waiting for George to do it.

REBELLION.

Have you read Covington Hall's magazine Rebellion? If not, you have missed something worth your time and money. \$1.00 a year; 50¢ for six months. Or we will send you THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER for one year, Rebellion for one year, and a book of Hall's poems, "Songs of Love and Rebellion," for two (2) dollars. Or THE WORKER and Rebellion, both for six months and a book of the Songs for \$1.00. All three worth reading all the time.

The I. W. W. Press

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.
Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

SOLIDARITY

English. Weekly. \$1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"

(The Wage Worker)

Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, \$1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York N. Y.

"DARININKU BALSAS"

(The Voice of the Workers)

Lithuanian. Weekly. \$1.00 per year. 869 Hollis St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"

(The Light)

Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"

(The Proletarian)

Italian. Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE"

(The Rebel)

Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50¢ a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"RABOCHAYA RECH"

(The Voice of Labor)

Russian. Weekly, 50 cents a year. Bundle rate 1 cent per copy out of Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

"A LUZ"

(The Light)

Portuguese. Semi-Monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Bundles of 50 at 1 cent per copy. Address: 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass.

"ALLARNE"

(Allarne)

Swedish. Norwegian-Danish. \$1.00 a year. 232 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

"SOLIDARNOST"

(Solidarity)

Polish. Semi-Monthly, \$1.00 a year. 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION
"Direct Action" (English). Weekly, \$1.00 a year. 1121 California St., All workers who stop order should pay them a visit.

LUMBER WORKERS' ATTENTION

(Continued from page one)

What are you going to do, Mr. Lumber Worker, to get your share of this war-time prosperity? Are you going to be content to work long weary hours for the miserable pittance you now receive? Are you going to allow the lumber barons to reap still greater profits from your labor power without even making an attempt to share in the increase?

Masters Fear Only Power.

The boss will give you nothing unless he has to. There is only one thing your masters fear and that is power. Unless you can develop the necessary power to force Mr. Boss to come through with the goods, you will never get them. You have that power within you, but it can be developed only by organization—the right kind of organization, not an organization that will put the logger in one union and the sawmill workers in another union or bunch of unions, and divide and subdivide you into warring factions, but a union that will bring all the workers in and around the lumber industry into one solid fighting union—a union that will enforce its demands, if necessary, by general strikes of the entire lumber industry. This would place the boss in a position where he could not fulfill his contracts and would mean an enormous loss to him. Rather than stand this loss he would grant your demands. Always remember that the boss has no soul in his pocket-book, no heart but his bank roll; and the only god he worships is the great god "Profit," and when you attack him in the pocket-book you are striking him in a vital spot.

Fellow workers, let us be up and doing. Let us get together for a large share of this war-time prosperity. Let us start a "preparedness" campaign for more pay, shorter hours and better conditions. Let us organize to enforce our demands. Only by uniting our forces can we gain any concessions from the lumber barons. The union is here it only remains for you to get into it, to make it strong enough and all-powerful to back up your demands. Individually we are as a grain of dust, as helpless as a new-born babe; collectively we would be an irresistible force that would dominate the world. You know the story of the king who, on his deathbed, divided his kingdom among his several sons, warning them that unless they stick together their enemies would destroy them one by one. To illustrate this meaning he showed them how easy it was to break a single stick across one's knee, and maybe two or three could be broken at one time, but that it was impossible to break a bundle of sticks. So it is with us, fellow workers. Individually, or in small groups, we are easily broken on the knee of capitalism, but once we organize as the bundle of sticks we shall be unbreakable.

Organize Unbreakable Union.

The Industrial Workers of the World proposes to organize you, Mr. Lumber Worker, in an unbreakable union. The I. W. W. is in the field today to help you in your fight for more of the good things of life. Already in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota we have succeeded in raising the wages and bettering the conditions of the lumber workers.

Your boss is organized, is he not? And if organization is good for him, why not for you? If the bosses, who are so few, can by their organization raise the price of lumber, regulate your wages, make you pay more for board and tell you how many hours you shall work, why cannot you, who are so many, fix the rate of your wages, what board you shall pay and the conditions under which you will work?

There is no reason why you should not organize, there are no reasons why you should. The reason you do not organize is because you are ignorant of the collective power of the workers, or because you are too cowardly to assert yourselves as men and fight for humane conditions that will lift you from the level of the beast to the plane of decent manhood.

Join now and help us in the building up of the One Big Union, through which we will gain shorter hours, more pay and better conditions. Help us in our final aim of overthrowing this system of exploitation and graft. It will cost but \$200 to join the lumber workers' organization of the I. W. W. and with each initiation fee you are allowed a six months' subscription to any paper published by the I. W. W. in any language. The dues are fifty cents a month, which puts the union within the reach of every worker.

Any information regarding the Lumber Workers' Organization of the I. W. W. will be cheerfully given upon request. Address, R. Brazier, Sec'y Spokane Branch of Lumber Workers' Organization, 115 N. Browne St., Spokane, W. W. T. Net, 230 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Free literature sent upon request.

RICHARD BRAZIER.

WILL START JEWISH I. W. W. PAPER.

On April 2nd, the Jewish I. W. W. Publishing Association in Brooklyn is printing, under the name of a Jewish paper called the Industrial Unionist. At first the publication will be a quarterly, later a monthly and with proper cooperation it will develop into a weekly paper. The Association was formed in October, 1915, for the purpose of spreading Jewish I. W. W. literature. It has a Brooklyn office, with a branch in New York City. The rank and file have no particular love for the A. F. of L. and are now trying to form the Waterfront Federation of the Pacific. Two waterfront unions have already been formed in Seattle—the United Dock Workers with 800 members and the Stevedore Union with 400 on their roll. The far is expected to fly at the convention.

"To injure intentionally when our safety and existence are involved, or the continuance of our well being, is conceded to be moral."—Nietzsche.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

When our ancestors tilled the soil with a crooked stick they were able to protect themselves and their offspring from cold and hunger. Had they not been able to do so we would not be here. Today we can produce more wealth in less time than any people who ever before lived on this earth.

Surely since we produce much more than our ancestors did we should have much more than they had. Yet there are many people who say that if the workers of today are any better off than those of other days they should be thankful and satisfied. The Industrial Relations Report makes no such mistake. It comes right to the point and says:

"In considering the conditions of labor in American industry, it has seemed that they could be judged or appraised only by comparing conditions as they actually exist with what knowledge and experience shows that they might easily be made during the immediate future if proper action were taken to utilize the resources of our nation efficiently and distribute the products equitably."

As against this view there has been an attempt by some persons to urge the judgment of all things by comparison with the past. Much stress has been laid by certain witnesses upon the alleged improvement of the condition of the workers during the past quarter century.

This point, however, is regarded as generally immaterial. The crux of the question rather is: Have the workers received a fair share of the enormous increase in wealth which has taken place in this country, during the period, as a result of their labor? The answer is emphatically—NO! Talk about preaching the doctrine of discontent. Surely if the workers are empha-

THE LAW AND THE WORKER

Every reader of the Industrial Worker should get a copy of the March issue of The New Review. The whole number is of great interest, but the particular article to be read is that entitled "The Way of the Law With the Worker," by Austin Lewis. Lewis succeeds admirably in showing the psychology of those who administer "justice." The case is that of Frank Welch, a member of the I. W. W., charged with vagrancy and held contrary to law. He is suspected of stealing copper wire and is held to be guilty until he proves himself innocent.

Speaking of the detective department, Lewis says: "The detective system gives the detective department the opportunity to commit any and every cruelty with impunity. The detective department has its own laws. It is not amenable to the laws of the land. It acts in secret and there is none to call it to account."

Lewis' opinion of the "administered justice" is shown in the following:

"I cannot know when they speak the truth or when they merely sneer. A life of agitation and close relations with the working class and particularly with that portion of the working class which is known as the unskilled, has filled me with an utter contempt for every department of the so-called administration of justice. Civil and criminal, it is all alike. Policemen, sheriff and judge, there is little to choose between them. They do not seem to be human beings. They are lying and leering images of humanity. Behind them there is sort of institutionalism, an impending force, an implacable sort of sublimated power, which says, 'I am a liar and a bully and a scoundrel and you know it and you cannot do anything about it. Neither can I.'"

"I have seen the same look on the face of a district attorney when he was

HARRY ORCHARD'S PAL GETS A FROST.

The powerful A. F. of L. advertised a meeting for April 2 in the Salt Lake Labor Temple, with Charles H. Meyer, leading luminary of the Western Federation of Miners, as principal speaker.

At 8:30 p. m. one half hour after the time set for Charles to open the flood gates of his eloquence, there had assembled a vast audience of 17 persons. This included the chairman, two speakers and seven members of the I. W. W.

The chairman announced that the meeting would have to be postponed until April 6. Taking the speaker into consideration he should have set it back to April first.

The W. F. of M. claims upwards of 65,000 members and has several local within a radius of 30 miles of Salt Lake City, and the A. F. of L. claims to have many members in the city, so the first given to Charles is significant of the esteem the workers have for craft unionism and for labor fakers who progress backwards.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

The International Longshoremen's Association will hold their 24th annual convention in Seattle, May 1. The rank and file have no particular love for the A. F. of L. and are now trying to form the Waterfront Federation of the Pacific. Two waterfront unions have already been formed in Seattle—the United Dock Workers with 800 members and the Stevedore Union with 400 on their roll. The far is expected to fly at the convention.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER'S COMMISSION REPORT

ically not getting what they ought to have, then they certainly should not be satisfied until they do. Every working man and woman should be ashamed to say, or even act in such a way as to lead people to think they are satisfied today.

There is in all the world nothing more absolutely despicable than a contented slave.

The report continues as follows:

"To say that conditions are better than in Great Britain, for example, is simply to say that somewhat less than one-third of the population is in a state of absolute poverty, for that was the condition reported by the latest British Commission. It should be a matter of shame also to boast that the condition of American laborers is better than that of laborers in the 'black bread belt' of Germany."

"With the inexhaustible natural resources of the United States, her tremendous mechanical achievement, and the genius of her people for organization and industry, there can be no natural reason to prevent every able-bodied man of our present population from being well fed, well housed, comfortably clothed, and from rearing a family of moderate size in comfort, health and security."

It is enough to stagger one to think of the amount of unnecessary misery in this country revealed in the following:

"A large part of our industrial population, as a result of the combination of low wages and unemployment, living in a condition of actual poverty. How large this proportion is can not be exactly determined, but it is certain that at least one-third and possibly one-half of the families of wage earners employed in manufacturing and mining earn in the course of the year less than enough to support them in anything like a comfortable and decent condition."

THE LAW AND THE WORKER

making a case, the same look on the face of a judge when he was putting something over, the same look on the face of a policeman when he was making his official position serve the purposes of his private malice. I remember on one occasion having to go to the instigate of a twenty-year-old boy who had been shot and killed by a policeman. There was the same look on the policeman's face when he testified that he had done the shooting in self-defense. I saw the same look on the face of a judge who sentenced two men to imprisonment for life when he knew that they had not had a fair trial and that they had been obliged to face the prejudices of a hostile and unfair community.

"The administration of justice face is not the ordinary face of a judge as accepted as typifying the legal profession. It is rather the face of a fox which knows that it smells; the face of an inferior animal conscious of its own inferiority. And so I never know what they mean, for one cannot talk with them as with other men."

Details of the life of Welch are given, of which the following is an example:

"From San Diego with its free speech fight, to the burning Imperial Valley where the local of Brawley of the I. W. W. had been captured in force by the local authorities. Even there the migratory laborer had his heroes. The sheriff's posse had opened fire on Dodson and his companions just as they were on the very border of old Mexico, and they had been wounded and taken prisoners and sentenced to various terms from years down, for horse stealing. The sheriff had burned down the headquarters of the Industrial Workers and had used every effort to drive them from the country, but he had failed, and the headquar-

TRESKA SPEAKS TO WOODSMEN.

The Latin Branch of San Francisco deserves great credit for arranging the Tresca tour in California.

His meetings among the Italian lumber workers of Greenwood, Fort Bragg, Willits and Eureka were all successful.

The Italian and Finnish fellow workers promise us that they will line up their own nationalities, and it is up to us to get English speaking workers.

Are there no English speaking fellow workers in the U. S. who will believe in the freedom of Ford and Suber? If so, let them come to California and help us organize. Such phrases as "An injury to one is an injury to all" will gain us nothing if we leave our prisoners of war in the lurch. Let us feel our way toward a general strike in California for the freedom of Ford and Suber by promoting strikes this summer.

The lumber country in the northern part of the state is ready for a strike any time a few men with ability get on the job and take the lead. We can colonize some of the large places and start the ball rolling.

One more word to the members of the A. W. O. of California. Carlo Tresca is holding meetings among the agricultural workers of Sonoma, Fresno and Butte. The local A. W. O. can establish a joint headquarters at Willits, we could reach the workers of the lumber and agricultural industries, as the town borders on both.

JOHN PARCNER.

L. U. 431, Box 533, Eureka, Cal.

ANALYSED BY JAMES P. THOMPSON

"Elaborate studies of the living made in all parts of the country at the same time have shown that the very least that a family of five persons can live upon in anything approaching decency is \$700 per year."

Then the report goes on to show that ***79 per cent. of the fathers of these families earned less than \$700 per year."

"The repugnance of all classes of wage earners of all races to proper burial is such that everything will be sacrificed and heavy debts incurred rather than permit any member of the family to lie in the 'potter's field' nevertheless in New York City one out of every twelve corpses is buried at the expense of the city, or turned over to physicians for dissection."

"The terrible effects of such poverty may be outlined in a few paragraphs, but their far-reaching consequences could not be adequately shown in a volume."

"It has been proved by studies here and abroad that there is a direct relation between poverty and the death rate of babies; but the frightful rate at which poverty kills was not known, at least in this country, until very recently, when, through a study made in Johnstown, Pa., by the Federal Children's Bureau, it was shown that the babies whose fathers earned less than \$10 per week died during the first year at the appalling rate of 256 per 1,000."

On the other hand, those fathers who earned \$25 per week or more died at the rate of only 84 per 1,000. The babies of the poor died at three times the rate born of those in fairly well-to-do families. The tremendous significance of these figures will be appreciated when it is known that one-third of all the adult workmen reported by the Industrial Relations Commission earned less than \$10 per week, even exclusive of time lost."

THE LAW AND THE WORKER

ters had been rebuilt and the sheriff was dead suddenly and untimely, with a little air of mystery about his taking off." Frank Welch tells his own story in these words:

"They took me into a little room and asked me where I got the junk which they had found on me. I told them that as they had arrested me it was their business to find out. I was not helping them any. I had four and a half dollars on my person when they arrested me. They wanted to know where I got it from and I would not tell them. Then they got mad and one of them came at me and tore all the buttons off my shirt. And one of them made a pass at me to strike me and said that I would be glad to tell everything before I was through, and I did not answer until he struck at me the second time, when I said, 'You had better not hit me for you do not want to kill me, and if I am alive I shall come out of jail some day.' Then they left me alone."

There is something very convincing about Frank and a policeman is no more anxious than anyone else to ford the black river."

Lewis sums up the case of Law and the migratory worker in this paragraph:

"But the migratory is the defenseless slave of police brutality, and against that there is but one method of appeal, namely, to let the police thoroughly understand that there will be retaliation for brutality and ill-treatment. When once this fact has permeated the mind of the average policeman, he will be more careful in his employment of unnecessary and wanton force upon the persons of those unfortunate enough to come into his power."

By all means get the New Review and read the article in full.

LABOR FAMINE WAS A FAKE.

On March 26 Seattle's journalistic buzzard—the Star—smeared in box-car letters across its front page the lying statement that a labor famine threatened the city.

Next morning 30 unemployed men, young and old, skilled and unskilled, gathered in front of the Star office to demand that a paper retract, and apologize for the lie it had printed. The Scripps flunkey who serves as editor claimed that Woods of the Federal Employment Bureau had issued the statement, but admitted that he, the editor, knew it to be untrue.

The police were called and upon arrival tried to disperse the crowd. These guardians of our civic liberty entered a private residence and tried to force the Union Record photographer to stop taking a picture of the crowd. An attempt to arrest the photographer was abandoned when the crowd showed its disapproval.

The demonstration was successful as the penny grabbing purveyor of putrid misinformation published an apologetic retraction in its night edition.

Seattle workers are now asking if the Star has any real value when toilet paper is so a nuckle a roll.

At a mass meeting on April 4 of Seattle metal trades workers, affiliated and unaffiliated with the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Council, the industrial form of organization was the principal topic of discussion.

BUGHOUSE BOSS LOGGER

Benjamin, Minn., March 26.—T. S. Barnes, a boss logger of Big Falls, is an individual that money and brains do not always go together. If his wealth equaled the brains and judgment he recently displayed, he could not pay the first installment on a postage stamp. Now whenever a lumberjack hears his name it causes a laugh; and laughter is a good antidote for a bad temper.

Some time ago Barnes stated that any I. W. W. members entering his camp would be shot in the leg. To shoot I. W. W. members in the legs would be as foolish as to shoot Barnes in the head.

As expected, he had not the courage to make good his boastful statement, so last Saturday he appealed to the last refuge of a coward—the courts.

On Friday night he entered the bunk house where one of our members was reading Solidarity. Barnes grabbed the paper from his hands, tore it up and threw it in the stove. He then ordered the men to get up. Some of them, including Ed Hurley, a new member, decided to leave as there were more members in a nearby camp. Barnes followed. A shot was fired, either by one of the men leaving or by Mr. Barnes who may have had the gun with which he was going to shoot them through the loopholes.

Boss Uses an Illegal Warrant. Barnes went to Big Falls and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Ed Hurley.

This warrant was a beauty from a literary and legal viewpoint. It contained no more errors than Paul Bunyan could have driven his blue oxen through the loopholes.

It charged that Hurley had threatened to do bodily harm, but it did not say whether to Barnes' head or some other part of the timber of Northern Minnesota. Altho the law clearly states that a warrant must be confined to one charge, Mr. Barnes went the other way. He charged that Hurley had discharged a firearm "near the vicinity of" Barnes. This is not a crime, as Hurley might have been shooting at a skunk, these animals being common in that locality. It did not say the shot was fired at Barnes. The warrant was not signed by Barnes as provided by law in criminal cases.

"The judge saw nothing wrong in the warrant; he had written it himself. If ignorance of the law were a crime this would be a good world to live in as most of the judges would be in the penitentiary."

Judge Gets Legal Education.

The judge sentenced Hurley to 30 days or a fine of \$25.

W. T. Net and the writer were wired the facts and it was decided to beat them at their own game. W. N. Webber, a lawyer whose knowledge of laws has made him a revolutionist, was called by the writer to Big Falls. With Mr. Webber talking law and the writer talking direct action, the judge was in a rather bad position. It was a case of "I'll catch him if I do; I'll catch him if I don't." He did—and Hurley was released.

Barnes has learned a lesson of the many lessons he will receive before his I. W. W. education is completed.

A LAW I. W.-W. WILL ENFORCE.

Mr. Barnes, if you are so anxious to be the law enforced, you should quit stealing one dollar a month in hospital fees from every man who works for you. The kind of warrant you make out shows your ignorance of the law. For your information the state law says that you cannot legally collect hospital fees without a written agreement.

Mr. Barnes, the I. W. W. will make you turn honest, even tho it breaks you!

J. A. McDONALD.

WEBB CITY BUNCH IS WIDE AWAKE.

The miners of Webb City, Mo., are as busy as possible, or ranging from \$100 to \$500 per ton. Work plentiful in this field is ripe for agitation, chances are writing, conditions are fair and wages are from \$3 to \$5 per day. A cent in wages affecting all those who work in this district was made on March 30.

About 25,000 men work in the various districts around here, consisting principally of the "W. W. S." and "W. W. S."

The I. W. W. is on the job lining up an average of 20 members each week. Hall meetings are in vogue at this time with good attendance. Interest is everywhere manifest next week we can reach many more non-street agitation starting at that time. Straight demand that subjects will be handled as all others only serve to becloud the issue.

Members who contemplate entering the mines are urged to pay no attention to the "glamorous howlers" who insist that the danger in working there is, of course, some danger in working there. Not more, however, than is attached to other lines of endeavor.

An eight-hour day is in vogue, pay day being once a week. In some cases two days pay are held back, but generally it is only one. The field is ripe for agitation, chances are for employing the "W. W. S." and "W. W. S." in a short time, see a strong industrial union lined on the "Map of Permanence," if everyone does his part.

The "Delegate System," such as was employed by the A. W. O. last summer, has been agreed upon. All capable men are being given credentials. The "W. W. S." is to follow.

JACK LALLA.

L. U. 603, I. W. W.

It takes nerve to ask a union man to fight for Wall Street's Mexican holdings. Why do not Ouisa, Clarence Blethen, Willie Heyn, Young Rockefeller and the munition makers enlist? There would be no chance for the workers to win by the war.